Of all the great naturalists who have ever lived Audubon is the best known to Americans. His name is borne by the innumerable societies throughout the length and breadth of the land which have been formed for the study and protection of bird life in to widely honored is therefore sure to appeal to a large circle of readers; and they will find much to instruct Naturalist; a History of His Life and (2 vols. D. Appleton & Comt would suffice to say that the learned author's researches have removed the uncertainty which has long existed hal parentage of the famous ornitholo-

doubt that while he had a lawful wife fuir creoles hore him children in life. Hayti. One of these children was the In the course of his adventurous future naturalist. After the death of his creole mother his father took the boy to France, where he was affection-ately received by the Lieutenant's wife and adopted as the child of both by formal act of adoption under the French law. These facts, as now hisorically established, differ radically uralist was born of a Spanish creole nother in Louisiana, in 1780. "Shortly efter his birth his mother is said to have gone to Santo Domingo, where she perished in a local uprising of the blacks, when Jean Audubon's plantaflons and property were totally destroyed. Jean managed to escape with slaves and a part of his money and

true mother. She hid my faults,

The great achievement on which the fame of Audubon rests was the personal study and pictorial delineation of America. This was a stupendous undertaking, both in a literary and a scientific sense. The cost of producing such a work, leaving entirely out of account the expenses of the necessary journeys of exploration in search Audubon himself: of specimens, was enormous; and it esent work, after the manner of at 80 and the period of publication at 14 years: eventually there were \$7 parts, of 435 plates, representing over thousand individual birds as well as was carried through, and on June 20. completed. Prof. Herrick truly says: sumptuous character of this work, its commanding beauty as well as its surprising accuracy, consider- the time of their courtship. ing all the obstacles of time and circumstance, mark it, when combined

century of Audubon's "Birds of America" were ment for debt. In those days debtors ardent lover and advocate of personal distributed and how many are now in were liable to imprisonment, irrespecexistence. Victor Audubon, a son of tive of any element of fraud; and a isting number at 175 copies, which simply because he was unable to pay was probably not far from the correct an ordinary contract debt. In 1824 figure; but since then many of the Audubon may be said to have made sion of faith. He was educated chiefly volumes—thirty or forty—have been his debut as a naturalist when he in Germany; he had studied in Babroken up by print dealers for the came from the West to Philadelphia rately. It is known that Audubon's before the Academy of Natural published list of subscribers called for Sciences, where they were highly 166 sets and there is reason to believe praised by Charles Luclen Bonaparte ten additional pared. The naturalist's own copy was He met with opposition, however, from sold by Mrs. Audubon in 1862, after George Ord, who had edited the conthe death of her last surviving son, to cluding volume of Wilson's Ornithol-John T. Johnson-presumably John ogy and who eventually became Audu-\$1,200; but Prof. Herrick has not been critic and enemy. In New York he able to trace the history of this set was received more hospitably, largely any further. It ought to be as valua- through the influence of Dr. Samuel ble as any in existence, both on ac- L. Mitchell, the first president of the count of association and the perfection Lyceum of Natural History, to which of the plates. In 1906 the Kemble set Audubon was admitted at his in-brought \$4,350 at auction in Philadel- stance; but having concluded to folrealized for a single plate is \$140 for journeyed by way of the Great Lakes the Turkey Cock (Plate No. 1). and the Mississippi to New Orleans.

grandum prepared by him concerning uralist was assured. After the publi- This book is well worth reading for "The Birds of America," reciting facts cation was started he returned to the sake of the Gladstone correspondwhich he learned from the naturalist America in search of new birds; ence in it, if nothing else, and there abroad, of which ten were taken by been made a Fellow of the Royal So- | afoot on the stage of history.

Louis Philippe, King of the French: George IV. of England received his copy but did not pay for it; and Rothschild paid for his, but with great reluctance. There must be an error here in regard to Baron Rothschild; for Audubon himself gave a painful account of his interview with the great financier, who cried out: "What! A hundred pounds for birds? Why, sir. I will give you five pounds and not to a man with less money but a nobler heart.

The success of Audubon in carrying

this great work to completion is all the more remarkable when we consider the inadequacy of his preparaby Francis Hobart Herrick, tion for such an undertaking and the h. D., See D., Professor of Biology in hardships which beset the early porrestern Reserve University at Cleve and, Ohio. If any apology were the only school he had ever attended seeded for the publication of an addi-seeded for the publication of an addi-seeded for the publication at this time tuition there had been of a prolonged tuition there had been of a prolonged home in France was in the little commune of Coueron, on the Loire, nine concerning the birthplace and mater- miles from Nantes. Here his school days were spent and he acquired an elementary knowledge of mathematics. geography, fencing and music. An efborn, except by hearsay; and such infort to get him to enter the navy formation as was possessed by John failed, by reason of his own distaste James Audubon in reference to his for the service. When he was about birthplace located it erroneously in seventeen years of age he was sent to Louisiana. He was in fact born at Paris to study drawing under David. Aux Cayes, then a French seaport, in the leading French artist of the Revothe island of Hayti, in 1785, five years lutionary period. The only formal inlater than he himself supposed. His struction which Audubon ever re-father, a Lieutenant in the French ceived in the art of delineation was navy and afterward a Captain in the obtained in the studio of this painter: merchant marine of France and the and as it consisted principally in draw-United States, was Jean Audubon, of ing the human form from casts it did Nantes, who had seen much service not help him much in depicting wild in West Indian waters and frequently birds and other animals. He roamed visited Hayti. It would perhaps be too the fields near his French home in much to say that Lieut. Audubon was search of birds and their young, their a sea captain who had a wife in every nests and eggs, and all other living port; but the records unearthed by the curiosities; and soon began to make diligence of Prof. Herrick leave no drawings of the birds he thus encountered. This was really the basis living quietly at Nantes in France and beginning of the great work of his

career Lieut, Jean Audubon had acquired a valuable property known as Mill Grove, in Montgomery county. Pennsylvania, twenty-four miles from Philadelphia; and hither the young naturalist came to seek his fortune in the spring of 1804. Prof. Herrick has visited this farm and speaks in from the accounts heretofore accepted the most complimentary terms of the ss true, according to which the nat- unfailing care and inferest of the present owner in preserving its associations with the Audubon family. This gentleman is Mr. William H. Wetherill of Philadelphia, whose grandfather was one of the first persons to bring called, from Reading to that city. In 1899 the town of Shannonville, only his two children, a few faithful which Mill Grove is situated, was renamed Audubon. The farm "was a valuables to New Orleans, whence he new-found paradise to the young naturalist. Here, however, he was des-Writing in 1835, the naturalist de-clared that the precise period of his though it was doubtless the happiest birth was still an enigma to him, and year of his life. The farm was then spoke of his father's wife in France as conducted by a Quaker named William the only mother he had ever known. At Thomas, who was installed as a tenant another time he said: "Let no one with his wife and family. It was arher as my stepmother. I ranged, said Audubon, that he should was ever to her as a son of her own receive from them a quarterly allowblood and she was to me a ance in ready money in a sum that ther. She hid my faults, was considered sufficient for the exbousted to every one of my youthful penditure of a young gentleman. merits, and, worse than all, said frequently in my presence that I was the of Mill Grove was only \$353.34 a year which would not furnish a very generous allowance for young Audubon

An ambitious mansion of the Coloital era, known as Fatland Ford, was in lifelike size and color, of the birds the home of William Bakewell, about a quarter of a mile from Mill Grove

was therefore extremely difficult to produce the requisite number of subscribers at 174 pounds sterling each in England or \$1,000 apiece in America. The project, as perfected in 1826, shown into a parlor where only one young is thus stated in the chronology of lady was snugly seated at her work by the Audubon's life which is prefixed to the a seat and assured me of the gratification. Well do I recollect the morning, and Bourrienne in his celebrated memoirs she sadded, would be in a few minutes, as of Napoleon: Audubon "plans to pub- she would despatch a servant for him lish his drawings, to be called 'The other ruddy cheeks and bright eyes mad-Birds of America.' in parts of five their transient appearance, but, like spirits plates each, at 2 guineas a part, all to gay, soon vanished from sight; and there be engraved on copper to the size of I sat, my gaze riveted, as it were, on the life and colored after his originals. young girl before me, who, half working. The number of parts was at first fixed half talking, essayed to make the tin pleasant to me. Oh: may God bless her! It was she, my dear sons, who afterward became my beloved wife and your mother.

According to Prof. Herrick, it is imthousands of American trees, shrubs, possible to overestimate the beneficial flowers, insects and other animals of the entire continent; the cost in Eng-career. She possessed the power of land was £174, which was raised by calling out the best that was in him: the duties to \$1,000 in America." In and for every leaf of oak that is spite of all obstacles, the enterprise plaited for his brow, says our author. another of lavender should be twined 1838, Audubon enjoyed the triumphant for hers. An attractive picture of her satisfaction of seeing the last plate girlhood home appears in the first volume of the present work on the same page with a view of the Mill Grove farmhouse where Audubon dwelt at

It was only after many efforts to

establish himself in business that with its letterpress, as one of the Audubon appears to have fully realized most accomplished scholars in Eng-most remarkable and interesting un- that his true career was that of a land and one of the most industrious, most remarkable and interesting un- that his true career was that of a dertakings in the history of literature naturalist. The narrative of his and science in the nineteenth century." science in the nineteenth century." various business adventures is painful to literature, although enjoying abun-might well have said in any in many respects, for he was often reduced to the direst poverty, and on one It is difficult to ascertain with posi- occasion was obliged to deciare himself devoted adherent of the Roman Cathaccuracy how many complete sets a bankrupt in order to avoid imprisone naturalist, once estimated the ex- man might be kept in fail for months his friends in the Anglican commuof selling the plates sepa- and exhibited his drawings of birds sets were pre- himself an accomplished ornithologist. Johnson—of this city, for bon's bitterest and most implacable but Prof. Herrick has not been critic and enemy. In New York he phia; this is believed to be the highest low Benaparte's advice and inaugurate on record. The highest price his project of publication abroad, he Prescott Hall, a prominent New and thence set sail on a cotton York lawyer in the first half of the schooner for Liverpool, which he of Hume, but the editors say he was nineteenth century, was an intimate reached after a voyage of sixty-five in error and that it was J. R. Green, personal friend of Audubon; and the days. In England he launched his author of the "History of the English New York Historical Society pos- plan for the "Birds of America" and People," who served as a model for the Elevators rising sudden, sesses a copy of an interesting mem- from this time his success as a nat-

clety, an honor which fixed his status criticism.

on the Hudson in the district of New York now known as Audubon Park. He called his residence Minnie's Land, in honor of his wife-Minnie being a Scottish diminutive of Lucy. Here he devoted himself to the production of a new work on the quadrupeds of North a farthing more!" Audubon kept the America in collaboration with the Rev. work and afterward sold it, as he says. John Bachman of Charleston, S. C., receiving enthusiastic and valuable assistance from Spencer F. Baird, then a young man, who subsequently became secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and a leading authority on Amer ican birds and fishes. Audubon died at Minnie's Land, ten years later, in

the sixty-fifth year of his age.

The surpassing excellence of Audu bon's work in the study of animal life was primarily due to his ability to draw and paint directly from nature. His idea of the life of an active naturalist is sketched in a letter from Florida, in which he writes: "We are up before day and our toilet is soon nade. If the day is to be spent in drawing, L. and I take a walk. We draw uninterruptedly till dusk, after which another walk, then write up journals and to rest early. When we have nothing on hand to draw the guns are cleaned over night, a basket of bread and cheese, a bottle with old whiskey and some water is prepared. We get into a boat and after an hour of hard rowing we find ourselves in the middle of most extensive marshes. as far as the eye can reach. The boat is anchored and we go wading through mud and water, amid myriads of sand flies and mosquitoes, shooting here and there a bird, or squatting down on our hams for half an hour to observe the ways of the beautiful beings we are in pursuit of. This is the way we spend the day. At the approach of evening the cranes, herons, pelicans, curiews and trains of blackbirds are passing high over our heads to their roosting places; then we also return to ours. If some species are to be drawn the next day they are outlined that same evening. I have ascertained most as rapidly as flesh or skin itself and am of opinion that a bird alive is 75 per cent. more rich in color than twenty-four hours after its death; we therefore skin those first which have been first killed, and the same eve-Audubon always insisted that study in the field was essential to any adequate knowledge of the laws, arrangements and beauty of ornithological nature. It was nonsense, he said. to rely upon work in the closet as

sufficient picture of the Dying Stag was on ex-hibition in Edinburgh at the time of Audubon's visit to the Scottish capi-Auduson's visit to the Scottish capital; and Sir Walter Scott, calling his attention to it, said; "Many such scenes, Mr. Audubon, have I witnessed in my younger days," We are not told what the naturalist said in response; but no doubt he answered politely. It happened however that a few said to that port above, happened, however, that a few days arriver he had written in his diary of this very picture that it was a farce.

"The stag had his tongue out and his Which lifts the soul to its haven mouth shut! The principal dog, a greyhound, held the deer by one ear.

On the futtering wings of prayerjust as if a loving friend; the young O'er land and sea, to the skyline;

These two volumes contain all that Then that our men e'er sing again.

The words of a song of hate! is of general interest and importance concerning the life and achievements of the most famous of American naturalists. The author has included much matter that is not strictly blogged and half to the Red, White and Blue! graphical and some that is connected with his subject only by the most slender of threads; but in so doing he has filled out the picture of the time in which Audubon lived and he has tioned, prefixed to the first volume enables the reader to keep Audubon in sight when the author's pleasing but discursive style might otherwise lead index and the attractiveness of the work is much enhanced by the many

The Letters of Lord Acton.

portraits and other illustrations.

It is a high tribute to the intellec tual ability of a modest historical cholar that his letters should continue to be published in volume after volume fifteen years after his death. Such is the character of Selections From the Correspondence of the First Lord Acton (Longmans, Green and Company), edited, with an introduction, by JOHN NEVILLE Flogis, Litt. D., Honorary Fellow of Saint Catharine's College, and REGINALD VERE LAWRENCE, M. A., Fellow and Senior Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge. In the estimation of his distin

guished contemporaries in the mid-Victorian period Acton was one of the of modern history at Cambridge. A olic Church, he was nevertheless an liberty, and he often went so far it his advocacy of freedom that many of nion were unable to reconcile his posttion in this respect with his profes varia under Dr. Döllinger, the leader of the Old Catholic movement, and he bitterly opposed the adoption of the decree whereby the Pope was declared to be infailible. After the proclamation of the dogma, however, he concluded that there was no occasion for him to leave the Church of Rome Newman had been able to construe the decree as less sweeping than had been proposed, and Acton, who had declared the Roman communion to be dearer to him than life itself, was apparently content to accept Newman's interpre-

In the present collection of Acton's letters American readers will probably be most interested in the correspond-ence with Gledstone concerning Mrs. Humphry Ward's well known novel "Robert Elsmere." Acton thought that the hero of the book was T. H. Green, the Balliol metaphysician and editor in error and that it was J. R. Green,

novelist's hero. himself. From this statement it apand on his next visit to London is much else. It takes us behind the pears that only forty sets were sold in 1830 he found that he had just scenes when great movements were

POEMS WORTH READING

This is a rallying name on many lips
Of your own countrymen and that
brave race met your

And clasped them in a brotherly em-And if that gallant folk claimed you as

By reason of ancestral tie-'twas well; So, Nature of her bounty nothing spares, But virtues of both races in you dwell.

We had another soldler once like you-Shent, but human, a great comrade chief; His few firm words, when all our hopes were few, Lightened the nation's heart and brought

me yet are living who remember them Of "Unconditional Surrender Grant"--For dogged will and subtlest stratagem

Were joined in one whose words deeds) were scant. And even as we played upon his name

Because we loved him-so it is with yours; Hence 'twas that "Go and get 'em Per shing" came!
'Twas boyish daring—but the phrase endures.

For every soldier in your face has read-As all may read: "This hunter will no spare! beast that has become the whole world's dread Shall be pursued till taken in its lair!"

EDITH M. THOMAS.

Let us build and not boast: There is much to be done; Let us build and not boast, Iting the cry through the land Till coast answers to coast! 'Tie a vital demand

Let us build and not boast From sunrise until sun! Let us build and not boast We have artisans skilled.

But what matters the most, Let us build and not boast! CLINTON SCOLLARD

Our Nation's Song. From the Arkaneas Gazette. From the Arkoneos Gazetle.

A song we have for the soldier,
To urge him on his way;
A quickstep air-to the trumpet's blare
And a shout for the carbine fray.
A song when war is over,
And the boys come home again;
Anote of cheer, and a song—ah, dear
To the sweethearts of our men!

A song when our flag is waving, With the stars and stripes unfor To the open sea, where Liberty Holds a torch to light the world; To a heaven exsited vision Of a land that is big and wide—

As big as the dome which shelters home, And as wide as the longshore tide

hunter had laced the deer by one horn
very prettily, and in the attitude of a
ballet dancer was about to cast a
noose over the head of the animal."

O'er land and sea, to the skyline;

Ne shall sing a soag, but never a we
Shall we write to the measured bar
o' hear on the lips of our children—
Pray God for a nobler fate

Let us sing a song to the Morning.
A carol, full and gay—
For the hope which files toward the sunset skies.
And wings a perfect Day;
Of peace, and love and glory;
And graciousness of fame—
We have writtel long for a glad new song.
The Song without a Name!

ALTS WORTH.

A Village Holiday. From the Buffalo Evening News.

From the Bugale Evening News.
Firemen's day at Burgettstown!
Every one from up an' down
The Brokenstraw an' back ag'in,
That owned a dadburned jenn-lin,
Wagon, buggy—anything
That folks could travel in. I fing.
Brough it out an' filled it full
Of naybors, all the team could pull—
Horses shinin', I declare.
Bright as any faces there!

"Welcome" banners kitterin' Across the road we entered in, searin' team; an' martial bands A-tootin' kept a felier's hands 'Bout as busy, I'll be switch, As yeller jackets—or the itch! Everybody holdin' on—Horses runnin', I'm dogone. Never stopped 'til their fool heads Was haltered in the Baptist sheds! Such a day for Burgettetown!

Such a day for Burgettatown!
An' what a programme up an' down!
Runnin' races, hub-an'-hub,
Por visitin' companies, an' the scrub
Races for the rest, an' whew-w-!
A real old fashioned barbercue—
Flice a slice!—eat all you kin!
With lemonade an' stuff throwed in!
Then at noon the grand payrade,
With weather ninety in the shade!

Sundown 'fore I know'd it': Law.
It's choretime up on Brokenstraw!
Horses ain't so pert, I vum.
As in the mornin' when we come!
Folks ain't either; seem to be
All petered out sternally— All petered out sternally— Jist kerflummered through an' through Like celebrations allus do; Mighty giad to think we've been, But giad to git back home ag'in! JOHN D. WELLS.

Vigil at Midnight. From the Philadelphia Public Ledges

Over the top
Or under the sod?
Will it be stop
Or go on with God? Carry the trench Or be carried back? Feel the last wrench Or deal a last back?

Give the Hun hell Or give up the ghost? Sigh out a knell Or chorus a toast?

Or take the full count? Scratch a good name Or long odds surmount? Hand death a stare
Or shutter the view?
Breathe a last prayer
Or curse a way through?

Over the top
Or under the sod?
Spill the last drop—
Or save it for God?
STANLEY KIDDER WILSON. Esoteric Fascinations.

From the Washington Star. I like to agitate my mind,
And for amusement try to think
On mysteries of every kind
Like Darwin and "the missing link."
On thought vibrations subtly sped.
Reincarnation—dectrine grand!
Strange how they seem to ease my head,
These things I do not understand!

I like my music very deep,
The kind that's hard to memorize;
A lecture that puts me to sleep
Is one I deem especial wise.
The simple pleasures scattered free
I disregard on every hand.
My favorite pastimes seem to be
The things I do not understand.

The fidewalks of New York.

Paving stones asient, 'Danger" signs that daunt. Scaffolds, sand and beams and gratings!-Takes some skill to walk Crawling under, climbing over, On the sidewalks of New York.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Can you tell me the address of Capt.

F— of the —th Company. —th
Regiment, First Reserve Officers' Training Camp, Plattsburg? I think he is
at Yaphank. S.

Then address a letter of inquiry to Major-Gen. J. Franklin Bell. command- Proposals to Change the Reing, Camp Upton, New York. Do not put Yaphank on the envelope. Camp Upton and Yaphank have separate post offices. If he is not at Camp Upton address the Adjutant-General, War Department, Washington, D. C., and do not expect an early reply.

Can the property of a soldier be sol for non-payment of mortgage, taxes or other debt while he is in active service of the United States? Susscriber.

Yes, though Congress is expected to enact a law which will effect a moratorium for soldiers and sailors and generally safeguard their civil rights while they are in active service. The bill met of prearranged hands, picked out by Milton Work, who has given up his law passed the House at the last session, but practice to devote his entire time to

tion and in the preceding election on the suffrage amendment in the five boroughs of Greater New York and in the State at large? In 1917 the vote in New York city

was:
 Wanhattan
 Yes

 The Broaz
 50,282

 Brooklyn
 122,452

 Brooklyn
 22,482

 Richmond
 7,500
 334,011 241,313

In 1917 the vote in New York State outside of New York city was:

With returns from 296 out of 2.704 In 1915 the vote in New York city was Manhattan
The Bronx
Brooklyn
Queens
Richmond 323.215 Totale 223, 543

In 1915 the vote in New York State, including New York city, was: Yes..... The figures for 1917 are exclusive of

Please print the verses about Shanahan's ould shebeen. H. H. S. THE MORNIN'S MORNIN'.

This is the tale that Cassidy told
In his hails a sheen with purple and gold:
—Told as he sprawled in an easy chair;
Chewing cigars at a dollar a pair.
—Told with a sigh and perchance a tear
As the rough soul showed through the
cracked veneer;
—Told as he gazed on the walls near by.
Where a Greuze and a Millet were hung on high.
With a rule little print in a frame be

A picture of Shanahan's ould shebeen. "I'm drinkin' me mornin's mornin'—but it doesn't taste th' same:
Though the glass is iv finest crystal, an' th' liquor slips down like crame;
An' me cockney footman brings it on a soort of a sliver plate!—
Sherry an' bitters it is; whiskey is out iv date.

In me bran' new brownstone manshin'—
Fift av'noo over th' way.
Th' Cathedral round th' corner, an' the
Lerd Archbishop to tay.
Sure I ought to be sthiff with grandeur,
but me tastes are mighty mean,
An' I'd rather a mornin's mornin' at
Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"Oh! well do I mind th' shanty—th' rocks, an' th' field beyant. The dirt floor yellow wid sawdust an' th' walls on a three inch shlant. (There's a tweiva story 'fat' on th' sire now—'twas meself that builded th' There's a twelve story "fat' on th' site now—'twas meseif that builded th' same).

An' they called it 'The Mont-morincy'—though I wanted the good ould name. Me dinner pail under me oxther, before th' whistle blew.

I'd banish th' drames from me eyelids wid a noggin' or maybe twe:

An' oh: 'twas th' illigant whiskey—its like I have sever seen.

Since I went for me mornin's mornin' to Shanahan's ould shebeen.

"I disremember th' makers—I couldn't tell you th' brand; But it smiled like the goolden sunlight, an' it looked an' tasted gr-rand When me throat was caked wid morthar an' me head was cracked wid a an' me head was cracked wid a blast. One drink o' Shanakan's dewdrops an' ail

One drink o' Shanakan's dewdops an' all play they shall not be worth more than me troubles was past.

That's why, as I squar on th' cushina, wid divil a hap'orth to do, In a mornin' coat lined wid velvit, an' a champagne lunch at two, Th' mem'ry comes like a banshee, meself an' me wealth between:

The divil a hap'orth to do, the present auction law with regard to the revoke. A point often lost sight of is that the revoke is round, being confident he could stop the round, being confident he could stop the

"Whisht!—here come his Grace's carriage;
"iwill be lunch time by an' by;
An' I dan'n't drink another—though me
throat is powerful dry;
For I've got to meet th' Archbishop—I'm
a laborer now no more,
—But chone! those were fine times then,
lad, an' to talk o' 'em makes me
sore.

An' whisper—there's times, I tell you, when I'd swap this easy chair.

An' th' velvit coat, an' th' footman, wid his Sassenach nose in th' air.

—An' th' Lord Archbishop himself, too, for a drink o' th' days that ha'

For th' tasts o' a mornin's mornin' in Shanahan's ould shebeen."

Of what religious faith is Mayor Mitchel? Mayor Mitchel is a Catholic. A statement has been made by a

friend that a regular ferry from Peck Slip to some point on Long Island be-tween Long Island City and South dyn was in operation between 1850 Can some one among your readers say if this is so? GEORGE W. POUDER.

Will you not explain the epided? tive and give examples to be avoided? F. F. F. Will you not explain the split infini- tricks under law 74, which says the

five to the ace queen dummy having four to the king, so that dummy having four to the king, so that there are four out against him. One of the opponents holding four to the jack disputes the claim to the rest of the Dealer bids two spades, A two hearts, below under law 74, which says the Dealer bids two spades, A two hearts, Y three spades. Fourth hand holds one the queen, six diamonds to the The English infinitive consists of the reposition "to" and the verb. "To repreposition "to" and the verb. "To re- to be a winner. gain," "to be regained," "to have re-This question seems to turn on gained," are all forms of the infinitive. whether or not there is any finesse to Sometimes the preposition is elided as be taken, as none has been announced. in the sentence, "How best regain the But the law allows any finesse that has Here "to" may be understood before "resain" or you may mentally insert other. "Previously" is a large word. This gain" or you may mentally insert other position is given in almost all the textwords, such as "could he" or "might he." books and any one who knows anything When you place an adverb between about the game is supposed to lead or the "to" and the other half of the inplay the ace or queen first. If both finitive you split the infinitive. "He adversaries follow suit the rest is obthought he knew a way to easily regain the ground" is a perfect example of to the jack, but he cannot save it, no splitting the infinitive. "He thought he matter on which side of the declarer it sec knew a way easily to regain the ground" is. This is therefore not a finesse at or, "He thought he knew a way to reall, as the rest of the tricks are a cergain the ground easily" is the way to tainty, no matter how the cards lie. If avoid splitting the infinitive.

"To be easily regained," "to have the play of the ten or nine on the seceasily regained" are other examples of ond round is insisted on as being a splitting the infinitive. It is just as ungraceful to split participles, as in "He tainly "previous" enough to comply had a gift for successfully making his with the law.

manded of France by Germany after the war of 1870-71 been paid in full? It was paid in full right after that war and France took three years to

Has the \$1,000,000,000 indemnity de-

PIRATE PLAVERS MAKES JESTIONS

voke Penalty and the Opening Lead.

By R. F. FOSTER.

In these days when every one is doing one's bit it is gratifying to note that the card players are right up with the band wagon. Every card club in the country has agreed to arrangements for big duplicate games at which a special fee is charged. Nearly \$10,000 has already been raised in this manner for the Red Cross since November 1, with five months yet to be heard from.

The attraction at these games is a set of prearranged hands, picked out by

there was not time to secure its passage in the Senate.

What was the vote in the recent election and in the preceding election on the

objection to changing from the more familiar laws of auction, others are the outcome of experimental play. The chief object of attack seems to be the rule

elow partnership may be good for three or feur at the right.

Nothing is more common among those who understand the game thoroughly than to see a player bidding on his position rather than on his cards. In many hands the competition turns upon this advantage of position as against the characters of the cards. An accounter many hands the competition turns upon this advantage of position as against the advantage of the cards. An ace-queen suit, or king, jack, ten, at the right of the elbow partnership, is very strong, as it can be led up to through both adversaries. At the left neither suit is worth much. A stoppeg in the opponent's bid is a sure trick at the right; a sure loser at the left unless it is the ace.

But if he has five hearts to the ace king, and also the ace queen of clubs, if any one overcalls the heart bid he will advance the bid to two hearts. This system clearly marks the distinction between a hand in which the strength is all in one suit and a hand in which there is strength in two suits, but which is not strictly a two suiter, such as five hearts and five spades would be.

If Z is rebidding his hand there must

worth much. A stopper in the opponent's bid is a sure trick at the right; a sure loser at the left unless it is the ace.

Another suggestion is to make a flat penalty of 50 points for a bid or double out of turn. Mr. Leeds thinks it should be 75 for a double. Those who are and the most favorable position for the

finesse it was proved to be a winner

dummy calls attention to the lead from refused to assist.

own mistake.

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

is complicated with doubles, defeated contracts and tricks taken to go game. It was to avoid all this nonsense and It was to avoid all this nonsense and to eliminate the insinuation that players would re the on purpose that the pirate rule was ade, and the penalty was put where it onged. It is the player who falls to a his partner who has to pay, and the smount is uniform under all circumstances.

PROBLEMS FOR 'SUN'

READERS TO SOLVE

Lesson in Managing Trumps

at Bridge-A Surprise at

Checkers.

By R. F. FOSTER.

Bridge problem No. 457 was an in-structive lesson in the proper manage-ment of the trump suit. Beginners are frequently told to lead the trumps the moment they get in if they are playing the dummy, but there are a number of situations in which it is necessary to attend to some of the plain suits first. The position in this problem illustrates

The position in this problem illustrate one of them. Here is the distribution:

0 A 9 8 6

8

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead, and Z want six tricks.

The solution is for Z to lead the nine.

of spades, which Y trumps. Y then leads the ace of diamonds, upon which Z discards the small heart. Now Y leads

the trump, Z playing the ace and leads

ing another round.

This puts A in the lead, while Y gets rid of the queen of hearts. There is now no way to stop Z from making the three last tricks with the two long trumps and the jack of spades.

Several have written to say that they have sent in solutions that were not acknowledged. Whether this is due to insufficient postage or to delay in the mails The Sun is unable to determine, but all solutions received the service.

but all solutions received are carefully filed for examination and none of these reported missing has come to hand.

to date as follows:
Alene, Henry Andresen, Bay Italia

Prederick Bergen, G. P. Bowen, Lawrence Brandt, Edith Clarke, Milton Codrana, Aitch Dee, Walter Dibble, Martin M. Dougherty, W. P. Edwards, Elizabeth

Jane Earing, Christopher Frances, Phil

Hart, Jr., Charles H. Hazlet, W. N. Hill, Charles F. Johnson, W. J. Jackson, T. J. Levine, Mary Lee, E. T. Leighton, Robert C. Myles, Jr., W. J. McClellan, N. C. McIntyre, R. I. Minor, R. C. O'Brien, Adam J. Otis, Windson Palmer,

Gertrude Payne, A. L. Phillips, J. Reed, G. H. Robinson, Charles M. R. Alfred Saunders, M. O. Tower, Johns

Taub, S. K. Thomas, George T Weld D. A. W. W. P. W., M. E. W., 12 W White John H. Whiting, J. W. Wortz and Kath-

Here is another position that shows

the importance of the proper management of the trump suit. It should prove

BRIDGE PROBLEM NO. 459.

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lip J. Gates, Roscoe C. Hart, Jr., Charles H. 1

erine Young.

an interesting study.

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and the amount is uniform under all circumstances.

One very useful addition to the game
is a pirate score card arranged by
Gerard Bement of Boston, which greatly
facilitates the process of putting down
the results of the play. The card shows
at a giance the total points made on
any declaration that goes game, according to the number of tricks won and
homors held. Here is a copy of a part
of it, covering the spade suit.

- 3	4	5	8	9	10
106	122	181	150	167	176
115	181	140	167	176	185
172	190	199	226	235	244
251	249	258	285	294	303
		-	100		

Milton Work, who has given up his law practice to devote his entire time to the Red Cross in connection with these games until next April, paying his own expenses in travelling all over the country to manage them so that card players at least can boast that there is no rake-off from their contributions.

Another interesting fact is that although almost all the members of our leading card clubs are beyond military age these clubs have as many service stars on their flags in proportion to their membership as can be shown by any other business or organization. The Knickerbocker has sent over a dozen—Knickerbocker has sent over a dozen—doctors, engineers and experts in various had a service and the country comes a new idea in the bidding.

membership as can be shown by any other business or organization. The Knickerbocker has sent over a dozendoctors, engineers and experts in various lines—all volunteers. An then the thousands of women who knit whenever they are dummy!

Some interesting suggestions are coming in with regard to possible changes in the present rules for playing pirate. While some of them are the result of a natural objection to changing from the more



80 many assurances have been a ceived that solutions were mailed for N_A 456 that in view of the fact that it was not a particularly difficult problem all those whose letters went astray will be credited. This leaves the list of solven

out of turn. Mr. Leeds thinks it should be 75 for a double. Those who are just taking up pirate prefer not to enforce even the present penalty, which is merely the loss of the right to bid until later, as auction players are so in the habit of overcalling a previous bid with another bid that they forget to wait for the acceptance. It looks as if 50 points, pald to three players, was a pretty severe penalty for a little inattention, due to habit.

Another suggestion is to leave the revoke penalty undoubled, so that no matter how much the tricks are worth in play they shall not be worth more than 190 for the lot in penalties. On Decem-

In a mernin' coat lined wid velvit, an' a champagna lunch at two, exchampagna lunch at the revoke. A point often lost sight of is that the revoke is never intentional and that if it is established and punishable it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch at the revoke is never intentional and that if it is established and punishable it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch at the revoke. After that Z made his three club tricks, but Y's discarding a retrain expected line of piny and is intent on the outcome. Something slips a cop and he revokes, as by discarding a lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lunch it is invariably the fault of the pagna lu Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead Y and Z want seven tricks against an

easily cost the player in error 1,000 or only 50, according to the circumstances. There is no logical foundation for either or any amount. Why should a revoke be worth three tricks? That is a whist idea, 200 years old, and has nothing to do with auction.

Another objection to the revoke penalty at auction is that not one person in a thousand knows how to score it when it

ace, jack, ten, nine and five clubs to the ace, jack, nine, with the singleton

hearts on eight to the jack.

ten of spades

defence.

Ø

ten nine eight of hearts; jack five fou of trumps; queen of diamonds. A ha trumps; ten eight three of diamonds, a ten of spades. B has the seven six hearts; nine seven six three of trun nine and eight of spades. Z has the of hearts; are ten eight of trum seven six of diamonds; king and que of spades.

The distribution is: Y has the que

CHECKER ENDINGS. Problem No. 457 may have been st ple enough in solution, but it contain that pleasing element which so ma Auction Bridge. G. K. says: Five the wrong hand either of the opponents tricks to play in a no trumper, when the declarer, who is in the lead, lays down his cards and says, "Balance." He holds to be cornected, but they must not consult about the distribution is: Black men of the property of the wrong hand either of the opponents at the end. When such finishes occur at the end. The distribution is: Black men of the opponents at the end. When such finishes occur at the end. The distribution is: his cards and says, "Balance." He holds five to the ace queen ten nine of a suit, dummy having four to the king, so that the matter.

The distribution is: Black and 14; kings on 24 and 25; the matter.

The distribution is: Black and 14; kings on 24 and 25; the matter. play and win. Here are the mayer A. H. S. asks what the fourth hand solve:

6-13 17-19 At "A" if black plays 15-1 to

If the heart bid by A were a free bid the fourth hand should support it, but it 13-17. is a forced bid. With only one heart B The following sent in correto be four diamonds, which leaves it open to the partner to go to four hearts if he feels strong enough, without in-The end play in actual game creasing the contract. He may be weak times leads up to situations the in hearts. In one of the deals for the practically problems, judging championship at Spring Lake last year number of times the win or it championship at Spring Lake last year number of times the win or the second hand was forced to bid three missed. Here is the ending of

Fourteenth opening

M. M. P. cays: Dealer bids a diame second hand a spade. When both third and fourth hamis pass the dealer bids two diamonds, and then three when second hand bids two spades, third and fourth hands still passing. Second hand bids

three no trumps. I should like an opin-ion on this bidding. The second hand holds ace king and two small spades, ace jack small in hearts, four clubs to the queen jack and two small diamonds The correct bid on the first round would have been to double one diamond. W. L. mys: Dummy wins a trick, but This would force the partner to show a the declarer leads for the next trick, suit or go no trump if he could stop whereupon dummy indicates the error.

A bets the declarer cannot correct his used the one spade bid is all there is the diamonds. If the double is not used the one spade bid is all there is That is for the opponents to decide. If been advanced to two when the partner

Black. B COO

White to play and draw. 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 20. White men on 13, 15 18, 19, 25, 27 and 32. No kinsa

PROBLEM NO. 459. CHECKED